AN INDEPENDENT DAILY NEWSPAPER

DEDICATED TO THE SERVICE OF THE PEOPLE, THAT NO GOOD CAUSE SHALL LACK A CHAMPION, AND THAT EVIL SHALL NOT THRIVE UNOPPOSED.

H. D. Slater, Editor-in-Chief and controlling owner, has directed The Herald for 15 Years; G. A. Martin is News Editor.

## EL PASO HERALD Editorial and Magazine Page

Saturday, May Third, 1913.

## The Grand Jury Report

ONSERVATISM and reserve mark the report of the grand jury made public today. The grand jury has met almost daily for two months. It has examined 184 witnesses and has returned nearly 200 indictments. It has run down numerous reports and has carried on important independent investigations. The grand jury was composed of representative business men, and their conclusions in matters of public concern are entitled to much weight.

The hard work that has been done by these 12 men, who have almost wholly neglected their private business during the time of their service, is only dimly reflected in the report; often a single sentence may sum up the conclusions of many days of conscientious effort and investigation. The report is the unanimous finding of 12 business men after hearing personally the oath-bound testimony of scores of witnesses under pledge of secrecy, including many of the responsible officials of city and county; most of this material would never, in ordinary course, be available to the average citizen, and the conclusions of the grand jury are consequently entitled to extraordinary consideration.

Sale of liquor in the redlight district is found to be common, and the rigid enforcement of the law regarding this evil is recommended. The reservation itself is condemned and its suppression advised.

The remarks upon the "fine system" under which the city derives profit from the earnings of prostitutes will be approved by almost every taxpayer. The system ought to be abolished forthwith.

Exclusion of miners from the reservation is one of the first steps toward reform, and the grand jury strongly trges that the police be instructed to bar minors from the district.

The grand jury dug up much evidence proving that road houses between El Paso and Ysleta are active violators of the law, breeders of crime, and particularly designed for the ruin of girls and the demoralization of men and boys. The public should know and fully understand that these lawless and disreputable places are not a fit resort for any respectable man or woman; any girl who permits herself to be taken to one of those dens instantly places her reputation for chastity in doubt, just as truly as if she were seen to enter or frequent the houses on Broadway. Innecent girls have been led astray there, and parents should be warned. Why the officers of the county and judicial district permit these places to run unrestricted is one of the mysteries.

The recommendation for excluding unattended minors at night from skating rinks is good, also the proposal for matrons to supervise the moving picture shows.

The grand jury is very easy upon the private booth evil in restaurants and the serving of liquors therein. These are among the worst agencies for the debauching of minors.

Chihuahuita is touched upon, especially as regards the excessive number of saloons there and the laxity in enforcing the liquor laws. A general cleanup is ndvised.

Schooling is urged for several thousand children now attending no school. A strong recommendation is made for a general audit of the books of El Paso county. This would result in improving the system and promoting greater economy

and efficiency. The Grand jury has done all it could in the time allowed, to bring law violations to the attention of the proper officials. As declared in the report, the responsibility now rests with the district attorney, the county attorney, the peace officers of city and county including the mayor, and other officials charged with enforcing the laws of the state and city. And even after all these officials do their whole duty, the juries, the citizens themselves, must act in accordance with an enlightened sense of obligation to the community as a whole, if the work of the grand jury is to bear fruit and be made effective for good.

## A Most Unpopular Topic

66 LOSED on account of public apathy" might justly be inscribed on the front door of the Charity House of the Woman's Charity association on South Campbell street in Chihuahuita, when it goes out of business next week for lack of funds to work with.

Who is responsible for destroying this splendid institution and suspending the fine work that has been going on? Mayor C. E. Kelly, county judge A. S. Eylar, the city council, and the county commissioners have full power to restore it, therefore they must be responsible for its suspension. The public desires the work kept up, and when public authorities refuse financial cooperation, what is the natural inference?

On February 20, a petition signed by 400 taxpayers, including most of the large taxpayers in the city, was presented to the city council asking for the appropriation of \$300 per month to the work of the Woman's Charity association, instead of the \$100 per month currently allowed. It has always been the custom and understanding that the county would go half way in these matters, so that the action of the county in regard to this proposed appropriation may be said to depend on the action of the city. The Woman's Charity association asked \$300 per month of the county also, a total of \$600 per month instead of the total of \$200 per.

In connection with the petition a complete statement was made of the work and needs of the Charity. It was shown that the work had devoloped to such an extent that it could not be carried on efficiently with less than \$12,000 or \$13,000, and that the total estimated income from all sources this year would fall \$5000 short of the estimated needs of the work. It was thought proper, by 400 taxpayers, including most of the larger ones, signing the petition, that the city and county should bear this much of the burden, considering that private contributions were to make up the other half of the total budget.

The petition, on February 20, was referred to a committee composed of Percy McGhee, chairman; W. H. Burges, James Clifford, and W. C. Harvie. Almost three months have elapsed, no report has been made, the officers of the Woman's Charity association have been able to get no satisfaction out of members of the cityl council or members of the committee, the funds of the Woman's Charity association are almost exhausted, the work cannot be carried on without money, so it has been determined to close down the Charity House or Settlement work at once.

The staff of purses and workers has been broken up, the place which has been a needed and appreciated resort for the unfortunate, the sick, and the poor will minister no more, the work for mothers and children must now cease, the employment bureau and domestic training department must suspend, the work of the visiting nurses must end, and the work as a whole must be crippled, because of the failure of the city and county to carry out the plainly expressed will of the taxpayers and add \$200 per month each to their present small investment.

The work of the Woman's Charity association is primarily preventive and constructive. For this reason it constitutes a prime legitimate charge upon the public funds. It is not mere relief work, though that is an important part of its work and should also be supported by public funds. But it works very largely along preventive and constructive lines that mean direct conservation of the public assets, the public health, the public welfare, and the public funds. The work of the Woman's Charity is devoted very largely to preventing illness, pauperism, dependency, idleness, and vice, and it is this preventive work especially that the city and county are asked to support.

The Charity will struggle along somehow with a part of its Baby Saving and hospital work with the funds available. It will continue the tuberculosis work on a small scale out of private contributions. But the splendid constructive work must cease, especially that in Chihuahuita, without adequate public support from the city and county treasuries. The general public charitably inclined is doing a great deal, and can hardly be expected to do more at this time directly. But out of the nearly \$1,000,000 a year that the city and county collect from taxpayers and spend, it does seem as if \$7200 per year might reasonably be appropriated toward the support of this highly efficient charity organization.

By reason of the failure of the city and county to help, the preventive and constructive work among the people of Chihuahuita must cease. Yet neglect of this work not only means a higher death rate and a higher disease rate among all classes of people, including those Americans with whom the Mexicans come into contact as domestics or as laborers; but it also means a real money loss in caring for the needy poor, the sick, and the helpless, and in making up the losses due to the reduced efficiency of labor.

Preventive and conservation work among the poorer classes pays enormous dividends in dollars and cents. This strictly business consideration—aside from any humanitarian argument-demands the steady and adequate support and active prosecution of the work that has been going on in Chihuahuita under the auspices of the Weman's Charity association with the cooperation of city and county authorities. The work has shown tangible benefits right from the start,

The Woman's Charity is the only organized charity in El Paso which does not limit its work to special classes of relief. There are many different agencies of charitable effort in this city, and all are worthy of support. Each has its own

special line of chief activity, and all the work needs doing. But the Woman's Charity touches the whole field, and while with its limited resources it cannot accomplish all that ought to be done, still its resources are so well conserved and so intelligently used that a vast amount of general relief is made possible through its work. It knows no set hours, no set rules that operate to restrain helpful effort; it does not bar any that need instant relief, and while it tries to distinguish between the worthy and the unworthy, it raises no bar against the fallen or the weak, against the utterly neglected or the utterly helpless; nor has it any creed that bars any human being from its shelter and its hand stretched out to aid.

The Woman's Charity has regularly rendered monthly, quarterly, and annual reports, very fully detailing the work and financial operations of the association. These reports have been fully published in the papers. There is no reason why anybody should be in ignorance of the work that is being done or of where the money goes. The women who make up the association are thoroughly representative, and the advisory board is made up of well known business men.

In the Woman's Charity association El Paso has a highly efficient and conomically managed "associated charities" or "charity organization society." The Woman's Charity feels morally bound to take cases which the other charitable agencies feel unable or are not equipped to handle, and the city and county authorities also look to the Woman's Charity to care for a large proportion of public

The work of the Charity intimately concerns all the people, all the taxpayers, the city and county as a whole. It should have liberal public support in addition to the income from private charitable sources. The operations of the Woman's Charity are all public matters. The city and county authorities have repeatedly been urged to attend the business meetings and inspect the work that is, being done, and have not accepted the invitations. They will find, if they care to investigate, that all the money is being well applied for specific betterment, constructive and preventive work, and relief, all upon the wise and practical basis of always helping applicants to help themselves and become self supporting as quickly

Public money contributed to such work as this is simply a self-defence measure. Our own salvation and physical welfare depend upon it, the safe and worthy citizenship of half the community depends upon it. This is a vital and personal

The Mexican section of El Paso has a higher death rate than any section of equal area in any other city of the United States, and if the public authorities refuse to contribute toward remedying the awful situation down there, upon those public authorities must thereafter rest the stigms of tolerating a mortality rate in this city that would not be tolerated in any other city in the civilized world.

The remedy is in the hands of the public authorities, partly through the health and police departments, but also largely through using the efficient means provided by the Woman's Charity association, which asks an increased appropriation of \$200 per month each from city and county, and ought to have it without quibble or

## A General European War

N ENGLISH statistician has figured out the cost of a "general European war" such as has been threatened from time to time over the Balkan business. Twenty million men would be called to arms, of whom half would go to the front. The cost of the war would be \$55,000,000 per day, and if it lasted only 100 days the total would be \$5,500,000,000 irrespective of any wat

Most of the cost would be sheer waste, like a conflagration-the destruction of values, which could never be really "made good" by any trick of finance, for they would represent just so many days' work of mankind destroyed and gone ta naught; the human race could go on and do a new day's work but it could never do over again the work of the days thus sacrificed.

Ammunition alone would cost \$6,000,000 a day; provisioning the armies \$13,000,000 a day; transportation \$5,000,000 a day; damage to property and support of noncombatants without means, \$9,000,000 a day; and so on.

The business argument, rather than the humanitarian argument, will ultimately cause war to cease.

## Cafe Balcanique

"Turkish" any more, for since the outbreak of the war it was called "cafe Balcanique," but in spite of it schanged name it was just as sweet and thick and strong as it was when the people of the Balkan still called the Sultan their master. There were not many good things in Mustapha Pasha, but this cotfee was good, and because the coffee was good this little, smoky den was always full of officers and soldiers, correspondents and cattle drivers, all smoking and all scorching their tongues nd lips on Balkan coffee and Balkan

smoking and all scoreining their tongues and lips on Balkan coffee and Balkan languages.

There sat a fair haired hussar in reduniform, with a kind, smilling face, whom nobody would suspect of having hung some poor sinner in two very beautiful, tail trees a few hours previous, for he was not only a soldier, but also district attorney of Sophia and legal adviser of the court martial of the third army. There also sat, in his uniform of the bodyguard, the handsome Neytscho, with his fierce mustache, whom everybody would have taken for a professional soldier, though he was really a most peaceful author and politician. There was the little, eager professor with the mongolian features, whose parents and sisters lived in a Turkish frontier town and who, therefore, could not get at the Turks quickly enough, while in the meantime he re, could not get at the Turks quickly cough, while in the meantime he tarreled with his German friends cont Ulrich Wilamovitz-Mollendorf, quoted passages from his own transition of Faust, to show how beautiful a Bulgarian language sounds in poety. The hero from the military acadeny was there, with his gentle face and on energy, and they little airman, hom we burted later, and who in Ocher was so happy because he was the whom we buried later, and who in Oc-tober was so happy because he was the first Bulgarian of the besleging army who had looked into Adrianople from the dizzy heights of his aeroplane, which soon afterwards carried him into a swift and painless death. Of course we talked of Adrianople. There was no other topics of conversa-tion in Mustapha Fasha.

"We shall set in there as soon as we

we shall get in there, as soon as we reality want to," said one of the civilians in uniform.

"But it will take some time yet," said the officer in the leather coat.

"How did you feel up there, lieutenant." asked one of the correspondents. The lieutenant answered only with a smile, for in the first place he was not allowed to talk of his observations and in the second place a Bulgarian never praises himself before strangers, not from modesty, but from foxiness.

"Forward," says somebody, "if only Adrianople and its fortifications were not there. "We shall soon get to Adrianople and its fortifications were not there. "We shall soon get to Adrianople with Chukri Pasha."

And he makes a sigh to a young fellow in the corner who wears a Bulgarian cap and rags tied around his leg and who bows and crosses himself and begins to chatter as no Bulgarian soldier would ever do.

"Tell us all about it, you deserter."

And the young man tells how he and his three brothers were taken along by

dier would ever do.

"Tell us all about it, you deserter."

And the young man tells how he and his three brothers were taken along by the Turks when they left Mustapha Pasha and how they were given arms and had to drill. The iron pasha himself told them they must fight and not be cowards and the iron pasha was a man who never joked. Often he got up in the middle of the night and inspected the posts himself. And if he found a man who was not wide awake he was shot before dawn. They were always drilling and digging trenches, and though there was pienty of bread and milk in the city, nobody got more than his very small ration. Wine and liquor were never seen. That was only for the foreign men who were idling in the clubs as if there was no war at all. Every spot was guarded except the place where he and his brother—

"That is enough," said the district attorney in the hussar uniform, who had translated everything into Freich so far, "set out of here and report to the commander; you talk too much."

A soldier excerted him away and we hegan to talk of Adrianople.

"How long will it be before we get in there." Three weeks." Three months."

"I want to send a telegram there to order a room," somebody says.

But the Bulgarians de not laugh, and

But the Bulgarians do not laugh, and

the young professor with the thin face and melancholy eyes says:

Cafe Balcanique

A Short Stery.

B ETWEEN a cobbler who made round bowls there lay in Mustapha Pasha a blue painted house in which we used to drink our Turkish coffee. Certainly it was not called small and melancholy eyes says:

"You have absolutely no idea what Adrianople means to us, you Europeans. Whether we enter there today or in three months we not only have to demolish the walls of the forts, but also the wells of prejudice. You have made wars of which you are proud to tell your sons. But we are called barbatians when we want to take back what was once ours, that our children may also learn something to be proud of. You have ridiculed its because we are a small nation, and you sow hate us betou have ridiculed its because we are a mail nation, and you now hate us because we are growing strong. You are also we are growing strong. You are livays talking about your European culture, political and European demands while our whole culture, demands and politics mean only one hing; our home, Bulgaria. You are in avor of progress, but you want to keep is down, you try to keep us away from he crumbling walls of the Ottoman emdre. But youth always conquers old ge and there is an old tale that we re to follow in the footsteps of those ho once conquered us. I believe the time has come, and that is the reason thy I believe we shall enter Adrianohy I believe we shall enter Adriano-e, no matter how long it may last and on matter how much you Europeans ay ridicule us."

So spoke professor Arnaudoff (there is no reason why I should not tell his name), in whose gentle voice there was a ring of steel.

And Chukri, the Iron pasha?" The answer came from pasha? The answer came from a giant offi-er with a black beard and a stern ex-ression: "When we have conquered huki! Pasha, we shall honor him as we ould honor a Bulgarian conqueror, rhe is a man! Many of us will bleed d die because of him, but we love an emy whom we must respect. I would proud if I might kill him, but ouder still to shake his hand. No latter what happens, he is worthy of

He strapped his sword at his side and left.
That was in October in Mustapha Pasha, when winter was coming. Now as the seed begins to sprout, they have conquered Adrianople and Chukri Pasha and they will keep their words like good soldiers.

The Bulgarian has scant respect of

many things which we value highly, but there is one thing he values higher in another than in himself—courage!

# O O PBy GELETT BURGESS

## Sophie Vokes

I never cared for Sophie Vokes, Because she stares and points at folks; She stares and points

not knowing she Is just as rude as she can be.

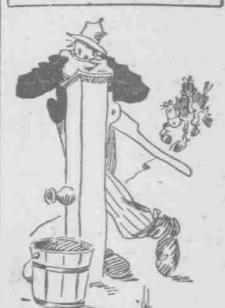
But you and I are quite aware That only Goops

will point and stare,

Don't Be A Goop!

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ABE MARTIN

While carryin' a heavy stove down th' steep, dark, narrow back stairway o' her home, visterday, Mrs. Tipton Bud tripped an' fell. Her daughter, who wur drapin' a pink organdie skirt, was uninjured. Nothin' makes a poet as mad as a late

#### Watered Stock By GEORGE FITCH, Author of "At Good Old Siwash."

ATERED stock is a method of making wealth small making wealth swell, by soaking it like tapioca.

Watering stock is more profitable than vatering deserts or gardens or cattle. ust before delivery. The profits of a gold brick peddler in a district which easn't time to read newspapers are trifling beside the profits of a captain of industry and guardian of our national rosperity, when he begins making two shares of stock grow where only one had

Stock is not watered with a fountain, but with a fountain pen. If the proprie-tor of a railroad capitalized at \$50,000,-000 looks over its stock and decides that it is getting dry and season cracked, he moistens it up by issuing another \$50,-000,000 worth of stock. The money which is got from this stock naturally belongs to the holders of the old stock. Thus every share of stock has swelled into two shares, and the general manager is ordered to take one section hand out of each crew and extinguish the switch lamps an hour ealier each morning, in order to save enough money to pay the extra dividends.



"Making wealth swell by soaking it like tapioca.

in time of great prosperity, when the company which is going to get soaked is earning a great deal of money. After the stock has been watered times often become harder, and the railroad, in order to pays its dividends, must increase its rates. Some people are so wicked as to insist that this should be done, but they are agitators, and have no respect for vested wealth.

Watered stock has been a great blessing to this country, increasing the value and magnificence of private residences in New York, and enabling us to introduce the justly celebrated American duchess in all the courts or Europe. In the good old days, when the financial rainfall greater than it is now, a man could start with a branch line road worth \$50,000. and by judicially bonding and watering the same, could in time purchase a transcontinental system before the one locomotive of the original road was sold for taxes. But a cruel and ruthless public has objected to paying higher rates every time the president or a railroad owner gets social ambitions, and it looks very much as if in the bleak henceforth the preferred and common stock of our glorious republic would have to thirst in vain. Copyrighted by George Matthew

#### Left Behind By Walt Mason.

When the rich man dies we are prone to think on the folly of human greed; he toiled and worried to get more chink than a mortal could ever need. For years and years he had no repose, no rest from the beastly grind; and now when down to the tomb he goes, he leaves all his junk behind. He leaves his bonds and he leaves his stocks, and the deeds that he prized so high; and he leaves his gems and his shining rocks—all junk when the rich men del Of no use the not the pinteerary tare and household use the markets, weak or strong; for a suit of clothes and a white cravat are all that he takes along. Like Lazarus, to an open ditch, he goes, with his wreath of flowers, and then he's mourned by the idle rich for seven and twenty hours. Not long, not long shall the teardrons flow, or the dead be kept in mind, for the plutocrats, when at last they go, leave all of such things behind. Few carnest that the rich men hold; they never want and all of such things behind. Few carnest that the rich men hold; they never want of such stuff as love—their efforts were all for gold; they had no faith in such things as hearts, no knowledge of human souls; they spent themselves in the busy marks, increasing their bulging rolls. The such sheart had be had be such as the busy marks, increasing their bulging rolls. The such the such as a such that the prize of the dead of relating the castle is used it is known as white cravat and a wintry smile are all that they take along—Cupyright, 1913, by George Matthew Adams.

The sulfulm of red cedar for the whaller flat and the prize for the days the wind the prize of the prize for the days the whole the prize for the days the whole the rich men had to black his the whale roll of the best grades of red cedar flow that the rich men hold; they never want to the busy marks, increasing their bulging rolls.

The sulfulm of red cedar flow is the prize for the days the wind the prize for the priz the beastly grind; and now when down to the tomb he goes, he leaves all his junk

# Wood For Pencils Scarce

Manufacture of 35,0000,000 Pencila Requires 110,000 Tons of Red Cedar Each Year. By Frederic J. Haskin

THIRTY-THIRD YEAR OF PUBLICATION

The continued sessels. The continued scarcity of cedar, no less than the actual knowledge that the supply available is already insufficient for the apparently trifling matter of supplying lead pencils to the children of the next decade, is giving some uneasiness to the minds of those who find the lead pencil an instrument in daily use. Some 16 years ago a woman in Phila-Some 16 years ago a woman in Phila-delphia was foresighted enough to in-vent a paper pencil waich had the added advantage of being sinarpened by merely unwinding a strip of paper, but although millions of paper pencils have been sold and the invention brought a goodly fortune to the in-ventor, the demand for the wooden pencil still precommates and the manufacturers are being hard pressed to meet it. 350,000,000 Pencils Made in Year.

This is the red cedar known also as the Virginia cedar of lend pendis. This is the red cedar known also as the Virginia cedar or juniper berry. Its range extends only from the Ohio river on the north, as far east as eastern Tennessee and central Georgia, as far south as Tampa bay on the west coast of Florida, and as far west as eastern Texas and western Arkansas.

Nearly 350,000,000 lead pencils are manufactured in the United States each year and these require about 110,000 tons of cedar wood. Each day 300 tons, or about 20,000 cubic feet, of wood is used in the manufacture of lead pencils. I ractically all of this wood must be of a selected stock of red cedar which is harder to obtain each year.

Cedar tweet for a Century.

More than a century ago the pencil for the country to use

More than a century ago the pencil makers in this country began to use this wood, taking no thought of the possibility of the supply becoming expossibility of the supply becoming expossibility of the Supply becoming expossibility of the Supply becoming the With its customary prudence, took weasures for replanting its cedar stock weasures for replanting its cedar stock was becoming with neasures for replanting its cedar stock and Germany is now becoming independent of imports and is even able to supply a certain amount of red codar to the pencil factories of other huropean countries.

High Prices Paid for Wood.

In America no such precautions have been taken and the pencil factories are now glad to buy even small quantities of old red cedar, paying for it at the rates of a cent or more a pound or 40 (ents a cubic foot. The price is likely to double in the near future. As it is precessary that pencil cedar be well sensoned, its age is an advantage providing it is in good condition. High Prices Pald for Wood.

consequently, it is not unusual to use an old darkey dragging an old fence rail or a piece of timber out of some old building, towards one of the

cannot be used for pencils, but has to go into the waste heap or he used up as some by product. Only the heart wood is good for lead pencils. The cutside or sap wood is sometimes utilized for pen holders. Pencil wood must be straight grained and free from knots and black specks. Before the wood became scarce, the sap wood was allowed to rot by keeping the logs in water. This process tended to make the heartwood brittle and soft, good qualities for the pencil maker.

The search for cedar has spread throughout all the southern states and has been most thorough. As late as 1960 nearly 3,000,000 feet of good red cedar timber were rafted down if the boat were of soild oak, the same below would spit and spilnter. red cedar timber were rafted down the Cumberland river from the vicinity of Lebanon, Tenn. It is said by experts that another such lot is not likely to be secured in this country within the next half century. The virtual to the country within the next half century. within the next hair century. The virgin order stands have all been exhausted and old cuttings have been gone over repeatedly. Logs and trees which were passed by a few years ago are eagerly taken now. Old stumps

which were passed by a few years ago are eagerly taken now. Old stumps are cut up and good peacil wood secured from them. Barns and cabins built of cedar many years ago are not escaping the searchers who buy this wood in large quantities. Fence rails and pickets are also taken. Sometimes the pencil men will secure old cedar rail fences by building modern woven wire fences in their places.

Poplar Substitute for Cedar.

The pencil industry is not the only

Poplar Substitute for Cedar.

The pencil industry is not the only one which is being embarrassed by this exhaustion of the supply of red cedar, which the United States department of forestry claims could have been prevented if this government had taken the same precautions as did that of Germany. The manufacturers of cigar boxes have had to substitute another wood because it has become impossible for them to secure cedar. In the minds of some amokers this fact is responsible for the deterioration in the flavor of a number of brands of cigars. Instead of being packed in a box of fragrant red cedar, most cigars are now put up in boxes made of popular or some other soft wood and are corered and lined with a thin veneer of Spanish cedar which is imported from Cuba for that for that purpose. An old Red Cedar Bucket.

An eid Res Cedar Bucket.

In the colonial days in this country
red cedar was used for many varicties of household wares. Well buckets were made of red cedar more freers were made or red cedar more re-quently than from any other wod. At the St. Louis World's fair was exhib-ited a red cedar bucket with brass hoops which was made in Tennessee in 1767, its wood was still sound, al-brught it had been in active use more than a century. Few cedar buckets are be mentioned that the use of paper as a material for manufacturing water buckets has been more satisfactory than for lead pencils and the paper or fibroid water buckets are to be found

nishing store.

Coffins of red cedar were used extensively in the southern states half
a century ago and frequently they
were placed in boxes of the same mawere placed in boxes of the same ma-terial it has been rumored that old grave yards have been rifled by the pencil wood seekers. This report has been denied rather indignantly by the manufacturers who claim that aside from other reasons wood which had been buried for so many years in board thickness could not be perfect crough to be available for pencils as, rotwithstanding its durability, cedar will decay under such conditions.

The extinction of red cedar was pre-licted by Benjamin Franklin as far

#### 14 Years Ago Today From The Herald This Date 1809.

Miss Jennie Walz went to Santa Fo

U. S. Stewart went up to Alamo-gordo this morning to look over the country.

J. S. Morrison went to Chihua-hua yesterday to meet the Italian Opera company. G. W. Lyons went up to Alamogordo this morning to take a position with

Mrs. A. M. Baker and daughter, Loraine, left this afternoon to visit friends in Houston, Tex. Mrs. Ed Nagley left this afternoon on the G. H. for Dayton, O., to spend the summer with her parents.

Rev. J. N. McClure, of Las Cruces, preached at the Door of Hope mission last evening to a large and appre-ciative audience.

James Hunter procured a license to wed Francisca Rand this morning. Hunter is the official interpreter of the district court. Sheriff Stewart, of Eddy county N. M., reached here last night, accompanied by a posse of three men, with four prisoners in irons and under close

gward. Rufus F. Bowden was admitted for practice by Judge Walthali Monday afternoon. He was a practicing at-torney of Green county, Missouri, and for a time resided in Tennessee.

The G. H. & S. A. pay car pulled into this point yesterday afternoon and it was a great source of attraction for several hours. The car left several thousand dollars on this end of the

T. S. Casey, of Los Angeles, Calif., is now stationed at the G. H. & S. A. freight house in the interest of the Texas and Arizona freight bureau. His

duty is to inspect all goods going into the territories as to classification and The passenger train from the west on the Southern Pacific met with an accident at the Mosa avenue crosslng, which caused considerable de-lay. When entering the siding to the south of the depot, the hind trucks on the first coach back of the baggage car jumped the track and started in a northward direction. No one was injured.

damus case of Dr. Race vs. the school board in the district court this morning. For the reason that the matter had been compromised. The board meets tonight and at the meeting C. R. Morebead and Dr. Turner will withdraw and Capt. T. J. Beall will be elected to fill the vacancy caused by Morehead's withdrawal. Dr. Rate will continue to act as president and snother member of the board will be elected by the peo-

some old building, towards one of the pencil factories which are scattered over various southern states. He knows the factory will buy it at a price sufficient to keep him in tobacco for many a day. Even a single cubic foot of good well seasoned red cedar will not be refused by some factories.

Fully three-fourths of the cedar wood purchased by the pencil factories cannot be used for pencils, but has to piant the waste heap or be used up plant which would cost \$15,000. It

blow would spit and splinter it from end to end so that it would sink im-

mediately Cedar Chests Are Prized. The early Virginia colonists discovered the virtue of red cedar in keeping away moths and bugs, and cedar chests away moths and bugs, and cedar chests were one of the first cedar furniture manufactured in this country. The colonial bride carried her trousseau in chests of cedar because of the sweet odor it gave to her clothing. After 30% years, the cedar chest is an article covered alike by the hride and the old housekeeper and the output of cedar chests has been multiplied within the past 18 years. While these chests are made of the same kind of cedar as is demanded for lead pencils, the same quality is not demanded. The manuquality is not demanded. fir many dark knots as well. This does not in any way lessen the utility or fragrance of the wood and many people really prefer the variegated wood as being more artistic than that

There are several by-products of the fragrant red cestar which have more or less commercial value. Cedar sawdust and shavings are sold to pack with woolen clothes to keep away with woosen cistues to keep away moths. A paper is made from the waste products of lead pencil factories which is placed under earlies to protect them from moths. A small quantity of red cedar oil has been made but is not yet to be secured in marketable quantities. Perfumery manufacturers use a product distilled from the wood and leaves of the red cedar tree. Red cedar sawdust is also used for smoking meat and is bought by meat packers for the finest grades of smoked meats. Other Varieties of Cedar.

Other Varieties of Cedar.

The scarcity of cedar refers to this one species known as the red cedar. In different parts of the country, especially in the northwest, are large supplies of cedar lumber which auswer admirably for many purposes such as hullding material, telegraph poles and posts of various kinds. There ing its fragrant aroma. ing its tracrant aroma. The red cedar grows from seeds contained in a herry from which one of its names "luniper berry" is derived. These berries do not appear until the tree is in or 12 years old and the wood is of comparatively slow growth.

### Letters to The Herald.

TAll communications must bear the signature of the writer, but the name will be withheld if requested.

CHESS PROBLEMS. Editor Ei Paso Herald: